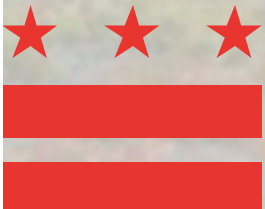


Update on the District of Columbia's WIP for the Chesapeake Bay TMDL

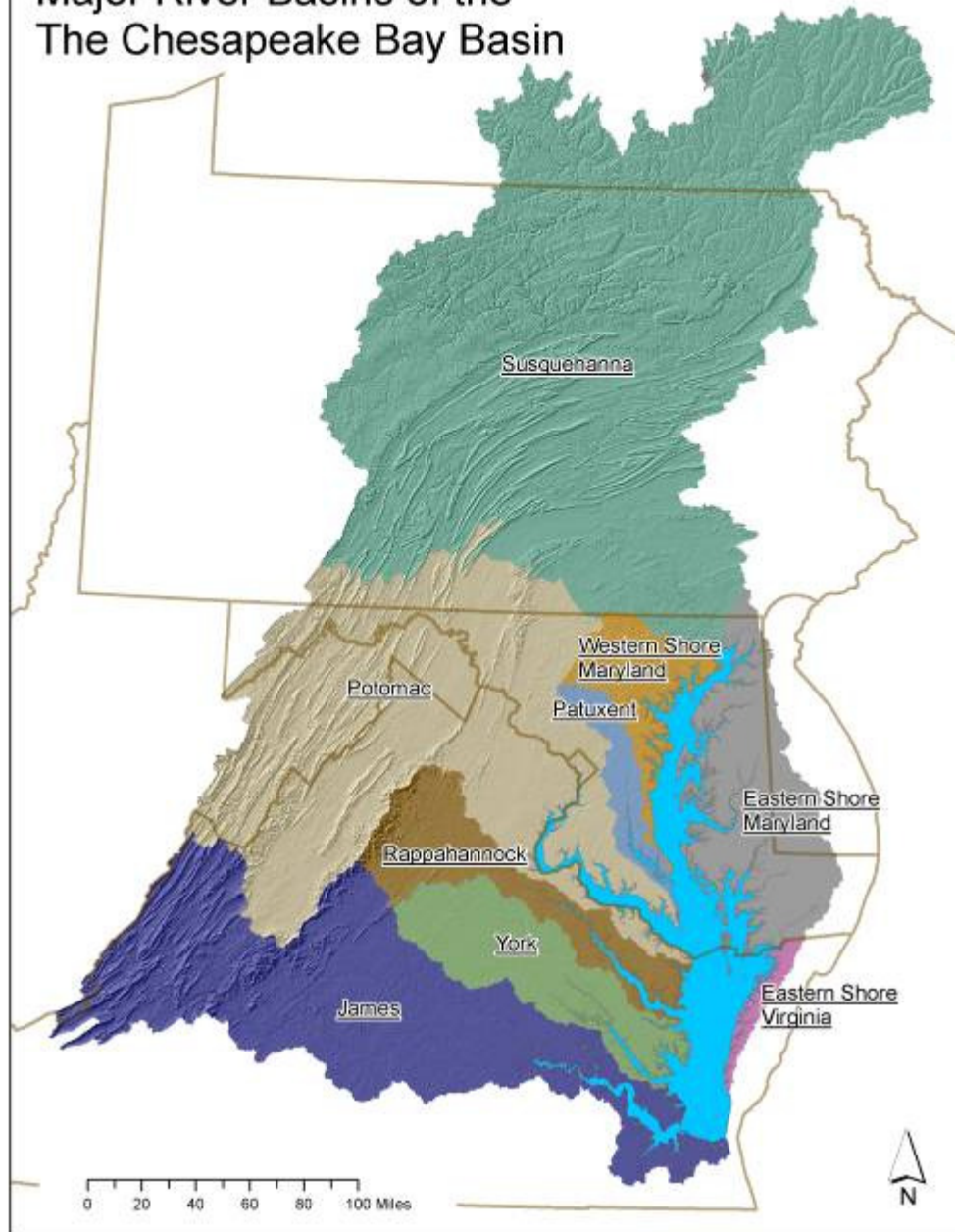
DDOE

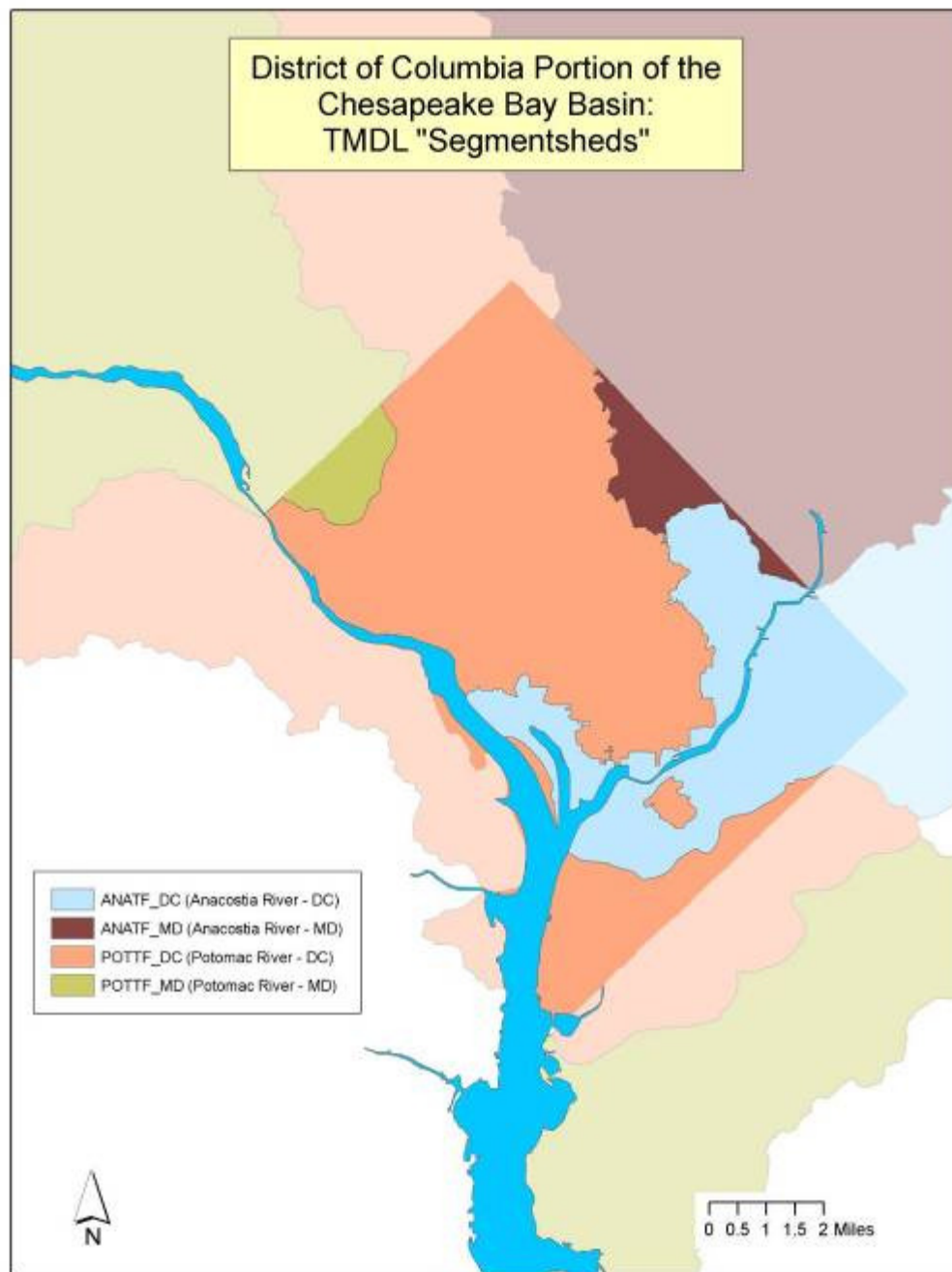
Stakeholder Meeting

August 25th, 2010



Major River Basins of the The Chesapeake Bay Basin





Chesapeake Bay Agreements

- In 1983 the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Mayor of D.C. along with EPA Administrator, signed the first Chesapeake Bay Agreement - forming the Executive Counsel
- The 1987 Agreement set a goal to reduce Nitrogen and Phosphorous entering the Bay by 40% by the year 2000
- The Chesapeake 2000 Agreement aimed to remove the Chesapeake Bay and its Tidal Tributaries from the list of impaired waters under the Clean Water Act (CWA)

Chesapeake Bay TMDL

- The decision to issue a TMDL came after it became apparent that the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement was not going to be met
- EPA is issuing a TMDL for the entire Chesapeake Bay, this spans 6 states (New York, Pennsylvania Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia & Virginia) and the District.
- The Bay TMDL will set a maximum loading for Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Sediment in all impaired tidal portions of the Chesapeake Bay

Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP)

- EPA is requiring all 6 states and D.C. to write a WIP
- The WIP will inform EPA on how to distribute loads to different source sectors within the jurisdictions
- The WIP is the document detailing how states will achieve and maintain the water quality benefits issued in the TMDL
- The WIP also provides transparency and accountability throughout the TMDL process

8 Elements of a WIP

- Interim (2017) and Final (2025) Nutrient and Sediment Target Loads
 - By 2017 jurisdictions are asked to meet 60% of the total load allocation
- Current Loading Baseline and Program Capacity
- Account for Growth
- Gap Analysis
- Commitment and Strategy to Fill Gaps
- Tracking and Reporting Protocols
- Contingencies for Slow or Incomplete Implementation
- Appendix with Detailed Targets and Schedule

Timeline

- Draft WIP due to EPA on September 01, 2010
D.C. has met with major stakeholders on load allocation and the WIP is currently under development
- EPA issues Draft Bay TMDL on September 24th for 45-day public comment period
DDOE will make the District's Draft WIP concurrently available for public comment
- Public Meeting on September 29th, 2010
Will be held at the National Zoo Visitor Center in WashingtonD.C. from 9A.M.-12:30P.M.
- Final Phase 1 WIP due to EPA on November 29th, 2010
- EPA establishes Bay TMDL on December 31st, 2010

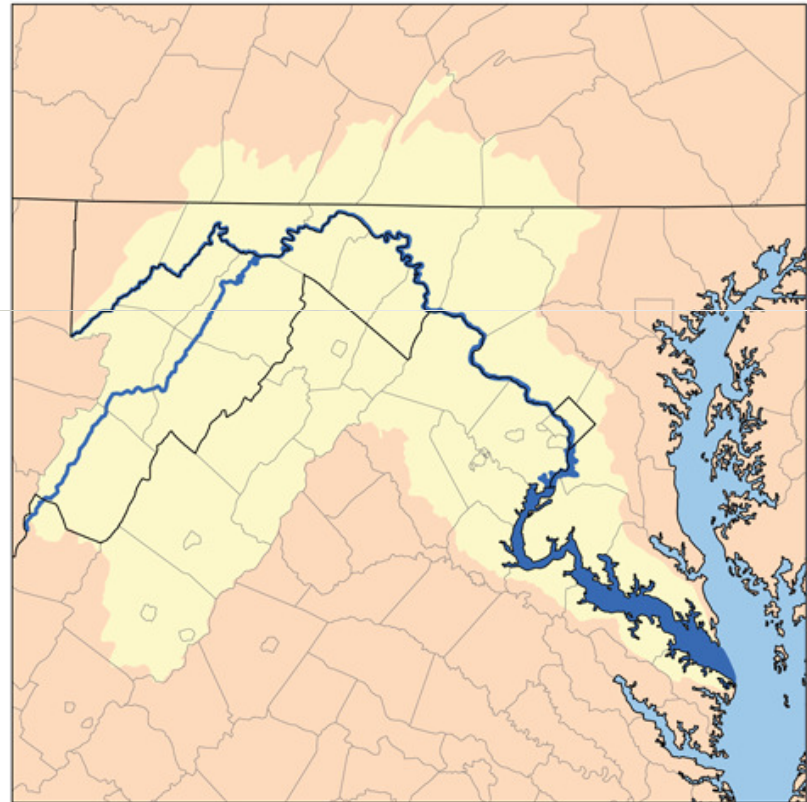
D.C. Water Quality Issues

- The sections of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers that lie within the District's boundaries carry pollution from other jurisdictions
- D.C. is a totally permitted urban area; therefore our focus is primarily on sources such as: municipal waste water treatment plants (WWTP), CSOs and stormwater runoff

DC Water Quality Issues

The Potomac River is the main water body in D.C.

- The Potomac receives runoff from five jurisdictions: Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and D.C.
- 0.5% of the Potomac watershed lies within D.C.



DC Water Quality Issues

The Anacostia River is one of the most polluted tributaries in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

- 82% of the Anacostia watershed lies within Maryland, 18% in D.C.



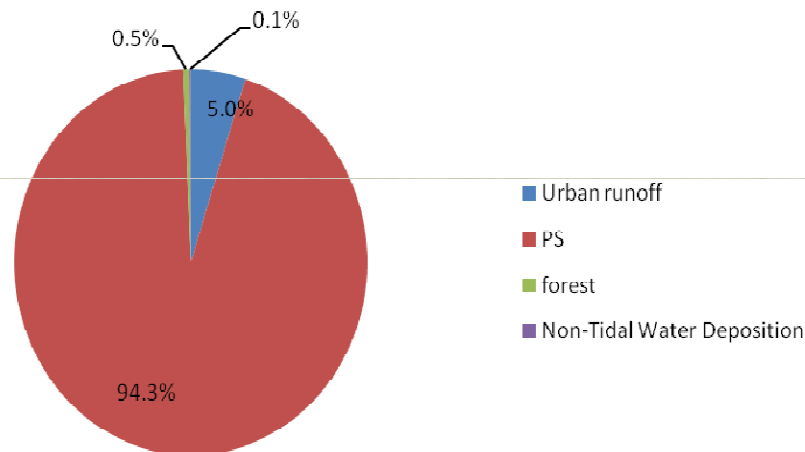
Allocations

Phase 1

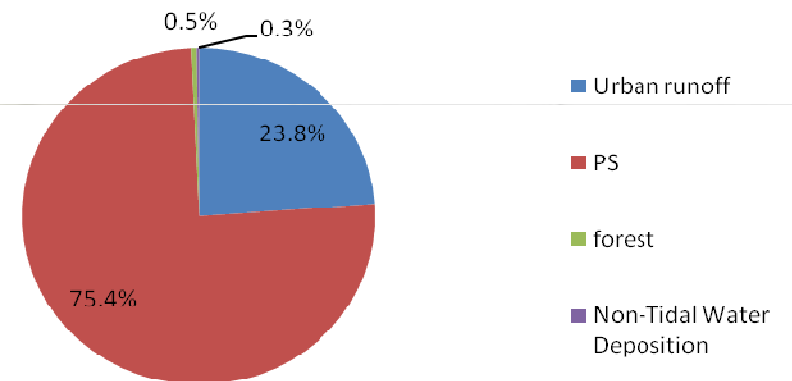
- DC lies entirely within the Potomac Basin and therefore was issued one state-basin allocation for both Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Sediment that will be allocated among different source sectors:
 - Blue Plains
 - CSOs
 - MS4
 - Other facilities

Nutrient Sources in D.C.

Nitrogen

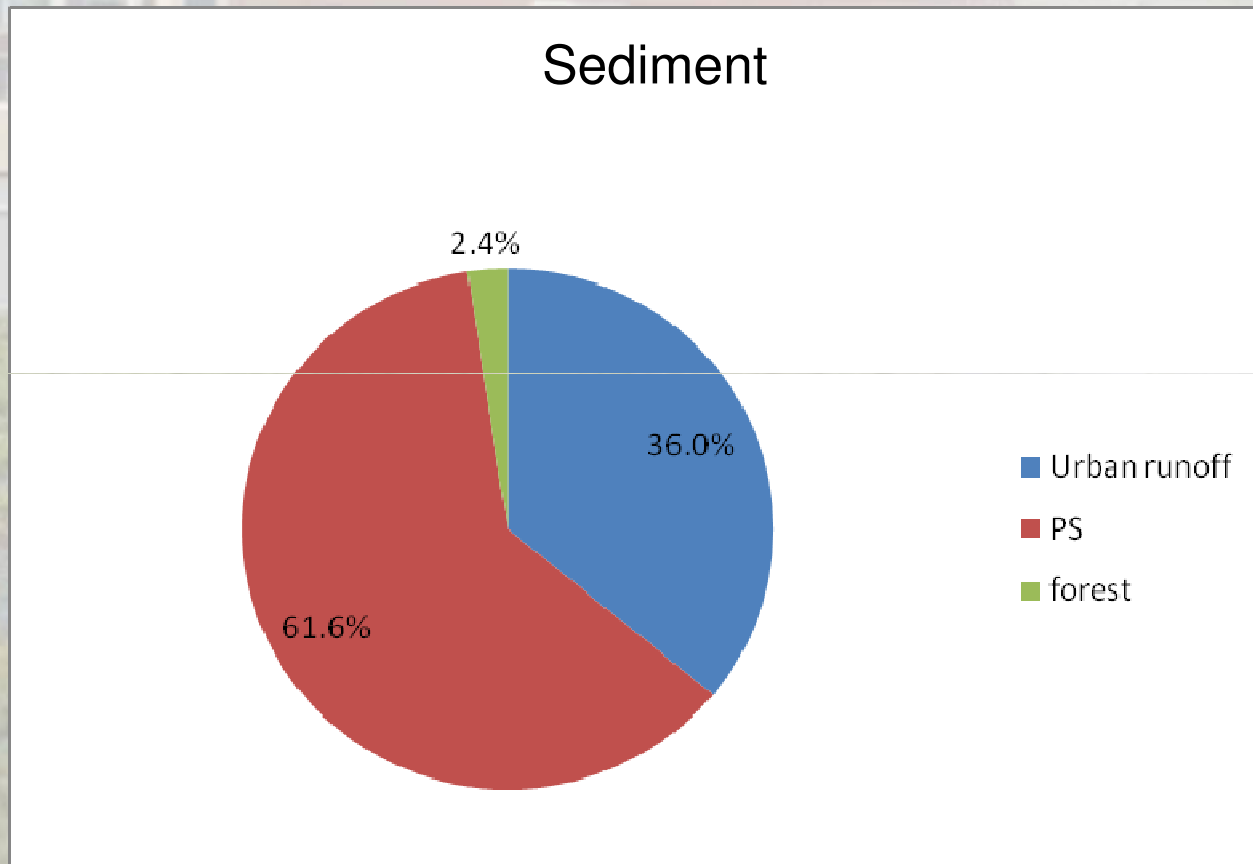


Phosphorous



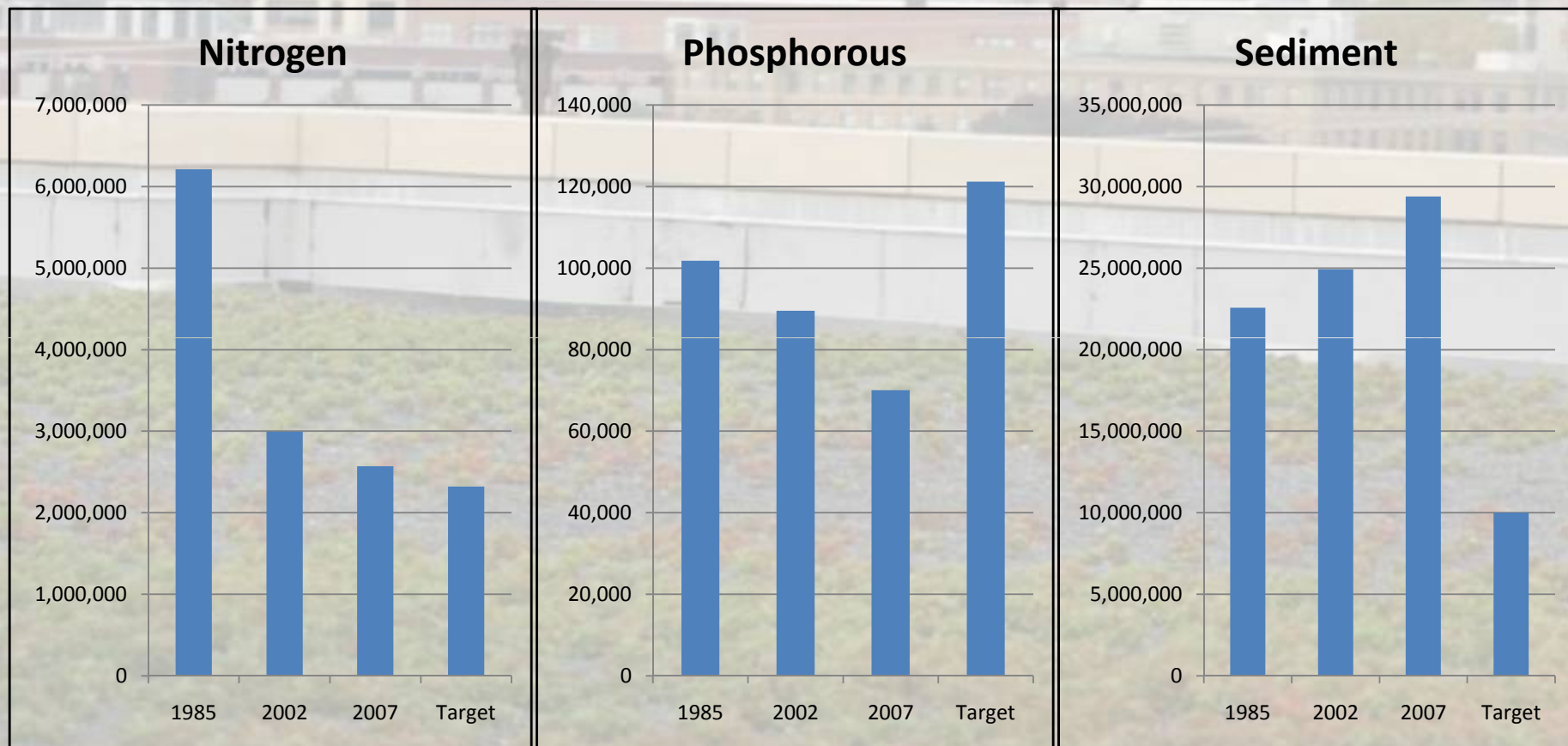
Values from July 2010 Phase 5.3 Model Run

Nutrient Sources in D.C.



Values from July 2010 Phase 5.3 Model Run

D.C.'s Progress in Reducing Loads since 1985



Values from July 2010 Phase 5.3 Model Run

Current and Draft Target Loads (in million pounds per year)

	Nitrogen		Phosphorous		Sediment	
	Current	Target	Current	Target	Current	Target
Bay-Wide	468.44	203.14	29.71	12.52	13236.6	6066-6673
D.C.	2.6	2.32	0.07	0.12	29.4	10-11
D.C.'s Portion (%)	0.56%	1.14%	0.24%	0.96%	0.22%	0.16%

Values from July 2010 Phase 5.3 Model Run

D.C.'s Strategy for Load Allocation

- Majority of the load to be assigned to Point Sources
- Specific loads will be allocated to Blue Plains and MS4 permits
- Blue Plains load allocation will address the treatment plant as well as CSO's

D.C.'s Path to Progress

DC Water (DC WASA) has Developed and is Implementing

- Enhanced Nitrogen Removal for the Blue Plains WWTP (cost: approximately \$1 billion dollars)
 - Removes additional Nitrogen from wastewater before being discharged
 - Improves quality of discharge to Anacostia and Potomac rivers during wet weather events
 - Expected to be completed in 2015
- Long Term Control Plan for CSOs (cost: approximately \$2.2 billion dollars)
 - Will reduce CSO overflows by 96%
 - Expected to be completed in 2025

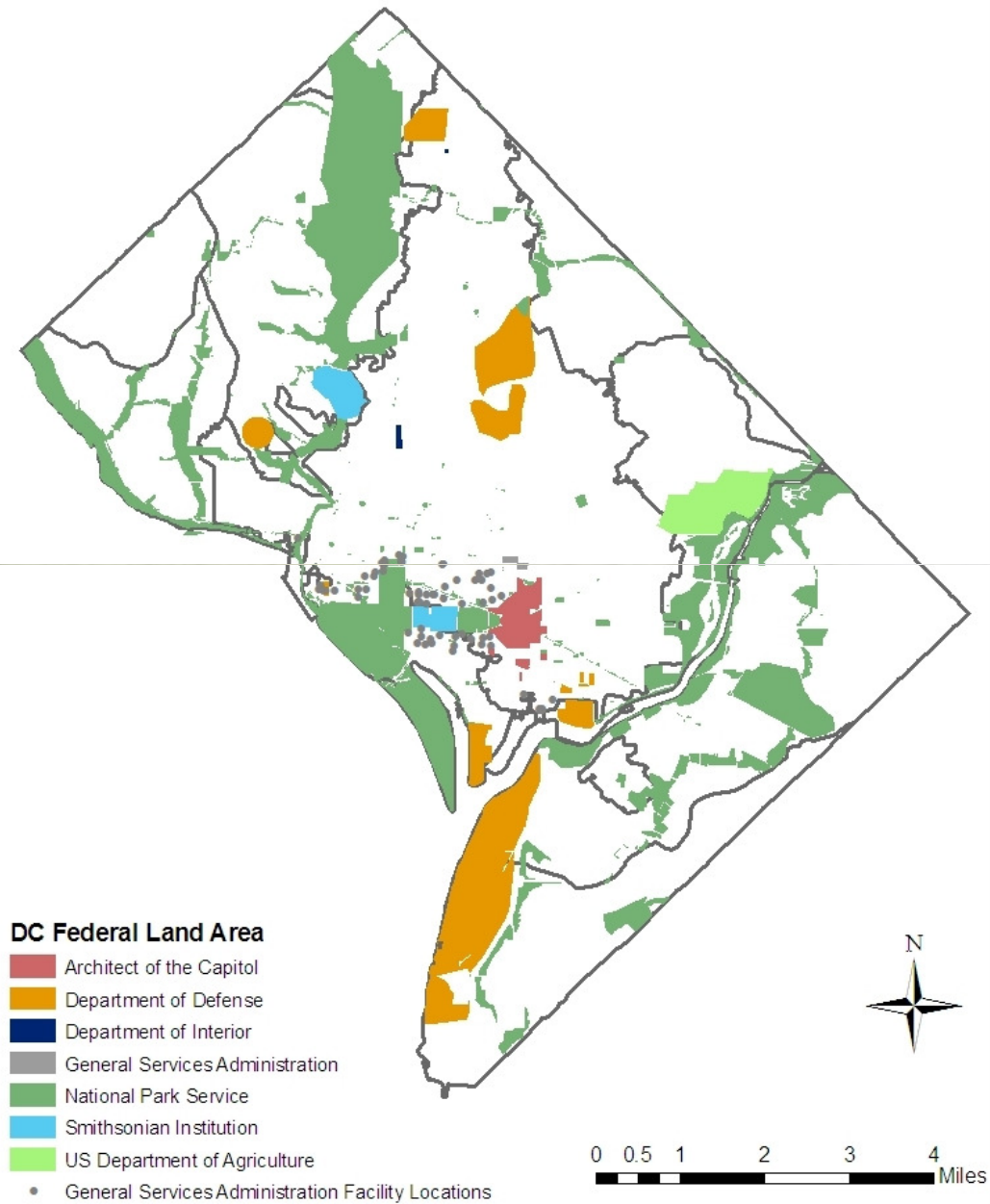
D.C.'s Path to Progress

- Washington Aqueduct
 - Constructing a residuals processing facility that will cut current sediment loading by 99%
 - Expected to be completed in September 2011
- Stormwater Management Regulations and MS4 Permit
 - One of the most aggressive in the country
 - A new Permit is expected to be issued in the Fall of 2010

D.C.'s Path to Progress

- Partnership with Federal Facilities
 - D.C. is working toward developing a Federal partnership framework that will facilitate implementation and tracking of restoration efforts in the District

District of Columbia Federal Land Area



D.C.'s Path to Progress

- Stormwater Regulations
 - D.C. is developing new regulations which will put in place the framework to implement WIP requirements

D.C.'s Path to Progress

- Accounting for Growth
 - Redevelopment is common in the District and is subject to stormwater regulations
 - Redevelopment normally increases stormwater retention thereby decreasing Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Sediment loading
 - Growth in D.C. is expected to be mainly from the wastewater from increased population and D.C. is planning to address this growth

2 Year Milestone Accomplishments

- DDOT planted 4,150 trees in 2009, which helps to increase urban tree canopy coverage by 5 percent (from 35 percent to 40 percent) in 25 years.
- The “RiverSmart Rooftops” program offers a rebate of \$5/sq ft. Since the start of the program 1 year ago 15 green roofs covering 113,000 sq ft have been installed.
- DDOE has installed 400 rain barrels on residential properties
- In 2009 DDOE initiated and held a full day workshop with 5 federal agencies to explore creative ways to implement the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA)
- DDOE held two training workshops on source controls (pollution prevention) to all its sister agencies in 2009 and 2010

2 Year Milestone Accomplishments

- DDOE has conducted 266 facility inspections including: 179 Auto shops, 74 Dry cleaners/Laundromats & 13 car washes
- DDOE developed an aggressive Pet Waste Strategy in 2009 and will begin marketing it this calendar year with schools, parks and riparian communities
- Watts Branch designs are pending final approval. Construction will begin on the stream restoration in late 2010; sewer line work will be concurrent with construction work.
- Pope branch designs for stream restoration and sewer replacement is scheduled to be complete in October of 2010. Construction will begin shortly thereafter.
- DDOE and DC Water began charging an impervious stormwater fee in May 2009

Questions

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